

Published every SATURDAY at 1109 I Street  
Northeast, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Entered as 2d-class Matter at Washington  
D. C. June 10, 1895.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year ..... \$2.00  
Six months ..... 1.00  
Three months ..... .60  
City subscribers, monthly ..... .20

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE

#### FALSE ALARM.

That we want a colored man appointed on the Excise Board is most true and whether that man comes from some state or city other than Washington, it makes no difference. The report that is being circulated, that there would be opposition to the appointee if he is an outsider, is false. We are of the opinion that an outsider would be better for the colored people. Several first class colored places have been turned down by the present board because they were colored. Many licenses have been granted to undeserving people while hundreds of good places have not been granted whisky licenses. THE BEE would suggest the enactment of a police regulation or an act of Congress or perhaps it needs no special act. There are several houses in the northwest section of this city, where the moment a colored person enters the saloon for a glass of beer or a glass of whisky, the bar tender will either say "we don't serve colored people," or he will charge you a dollar for a bottle of beer or for a glass of beer or fifty cents a drink for whisky.

The present Excise Board is so prejudiced against the negro that it over looks such impositions upon colored citizens. Yes we believe that it would be to the best interest of the whisky element in the city if an outside colored man were appointed. We know of cases where deserving men have had their licenses revoked. The sooner the Commissioners make a change in the entire personnel of the present excise board, the better it will be for the people. The alleged opposition to an outsider, is false alarm.

#### AN AFTERNOON WITH VIRGIL.

The improvised drama by Mrs. A. J. Cooper, for A4 and C4, was a most unique affair and that participants acquitted themselves most creditably.

Why it was necessary to select a lady, extremely fair, as Queen and two others extremely dark, as ladies in waiting, we cannot divine. Most probably, "a voice from the South," suggested this arrangement. Mrs. Cooper, Miss Addie Wormley was the queen and Miss Emma Brown and Miss Sadie Simpson were the ladies in waiting.

#### DUTY OF OUR SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

Now that the National Educational Association is about to meet, it becomes the duty of the colored school officials to set about providing means of entertainment for their visitors. This becomes necessary in order to insure something like fair entertainment as well as to protect our friends from the ostracism which the meanness of our local hotels and boarding houses always display when colored people are concerned. As a matter of charity and race pride, we ought to protect our friends from the humiliation of insult. It may be that the influence of our white educators may be able to correct the mean and spiteful spirit which is usually

shown toward our people, but we very much fear that they will be too much concerned with their own affairs to exert themselves toward destroying prejudice. It would seem to us that education ought to liberalize and purify, but we very much apprehend that education does not educate—especially in Washington. This is of course no credit to the town but only shows that the spirit of session and tyranny has not departed.

There is a crank in one of the Auditor's offices, who, when a colored chief was appointed in charge of the division in which he worked, immediately applied for leave and did not return to work until he obtained a transfer to another division. We do not know what representations this Negrophobist made in order to secure the transfer, but if it were on the grounds that he did not wish to work under a colored man, he should have been discharged instantly, even if it required the order of the President to effect it. This pandering to color prejudice is not only un-republican but pusillanimous and impolitic.

It is only to suggest suffrage in the District in order to bring out the devilish prejudice and meanness of the enemies of republican institutions and especially of the colored people. Suffrage in the District would be just as practicable as it has been in New York or Boston, and certainly there is more ignorance, crime and squalor in those cities than there ever was here. If it is good for other cities, it is good for this. This talk about Negro domination is absurd and fudge, and does the opponents to suffrage but little credit. In order to establish monarchistic tendencies, it is not necessary to be liars and knaves. If American institutions do not suit, why just leave the country.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

If the democratic caucus held this week can serve as a marker we opine that it will take something scarcely short of a miracle to insure the democratic party anything like a fair show for success. The members of the caucus were Ishmaelish in the extreme and when they had completed their deliberations it became doubtful which won. The leader, Mr. Bailey, was forced to accept a compromise, which was a mere fence built for straddling and nothing more. There was absolutely no harmony, and decidedly a very bad feeling.

#### OUR IMPEDIMENTS.

One of the great obstacles in the way of our progress, is indifference to appearances at home as well as in the street. Some of our race who claim more than average intelligence seem to be utterly unmindful of the importance of observing the proprieties recognized in proper home life. This fact is especially emphasized in their habit of keeping their heads constantly out of the windows. The epithet "handkerchief-head" has been provoked by this habit and has called forth the disgust and ridicule of the better classes. The habit, however, is confined mainly to the more ignorant class, who while they are but little less intelligent than the average white person, are discriminated against for the very good reason that they do not observe proper appearances in their homes and not merely because they are colored. There is nothing more disgusting than to see a row of dwellings every window of which is disfigured by an unkempt handkerchief headed colored person. If our people would keep their heads indoors, except when it is necessary to do otherwise, we would be able to secure better houses and inspire a better feeling among the whites. Whatever may have been the proper thing, certainly the custom of poking our heads out of the windows in season and out of

season is now an indication of a want of a sense of propriety and a proof of a busybody. Let the ancient order of handkerchief-heads be disbanded never to reorganize.

#### DO THEY DISCRIMINATE?

Daily we read of instances in which provisions are being sent to Camp Alger to the white troops, but it is a rare thing to see one in which similar interest is manifested toward our colored troops. It is difficult for us to explain this apparent neglect. Certainly it is not because we lack sympathy and pride, neither is it because we are too poor to contribute. It may be that our troops are so few in number that we hardly realize that we are represented in the army. In any case the fact remains that we have brave, intelligent colored soldiers who deserve and command our respect, and it is high time for our patriotic colored people to contribute toward their comfort and happiness. Let us get together and contribute ample provisions for our soldier boys. They will not be in our midst long, and as a matter of duty and a stimulus we ought to give the soldiers hearty cheer. We should not allow it that our colored troops should leave without our having furnished proof of our pride in them and offering some substantial token which they may carry to the front with them.

#### TOO BLACK.

Report has it that Miss Moten, the principal of the Normal school is not pleased with the appearance of the graduating Normal class. It is inferred that the lady was not pleased with the colors and hair of the graduates. We do not believe that Miss Moten is prejudiced on account of color, but certainly the remark, if made by her was subject to unfavorable interpretation. It is true that the class representative, being of the bouquet variety, but we see no objection to that. On the contrary we should be pleased that the class is representative in color, if for no other reason than that it quiets the claim which has been set up by the critics of Miss Moten that she has hitherto discriminated on account of color. We hardly think that Miss Moten could have made so uncharitable a remark, but if she did she made a grievous error.

#### THE BOYS TURNED THE TABLE.

The graduating exercises of the High and Normal schools of the colored public schools, were well attended at the Academy of Music on last Thursday evening. The addresses of the graduates were well delivered, especially the address of young Wilkinson whose oration had been declared by the censor committee too hot but to the disgust, chagrin of the orator he turned the table and reinserted what the censor board cut out and added a page or so additional to what had been cut out and scared those who had discriminated against the negro in the selection of soldiers for the present war. The orator wanted to know why were the negro ignored and rebels appointed or men who had endeavored to destroy this Union. These men are now drawn to the bosom of the Administration. Out of the 200,000 volunteers called, not one negro regiment has been accepted. What means this, exclaimed the orator. Among the distinguished audience present were Hons. Lyman Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Commissioner Wight and others equally distinguished. The school officers sat trembling under the scoring, Wilkinson was given and the house went wild with enthusiasm.

This fully demonstrates the sentiment of the American people, notwithstanding the many apologies are being made by the apologists and trimmers among the negro office holders and office seekers in this country.

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

The President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is the misfortune of persons holding exalted positions such as yours, that they can rarely if ever hear the truth, when those surrounding them have reason to believe that such truth is unpleasant, or runs counter to their wishes. Those who are quick to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," will applaud your every utterance, approve your every motion, and assure you that "the people are with you," when they know that they are false to themselves and to the people whom they pretend to represent.

Mr. President, in your race for the attained goal you had no more sincere champion than THE BEE. It has followed your course with approval and commendation, earnest and sincere hitherto, but now upon one phase of your policy, we are hopelessly divided in this, that we cannot go to you, will you come to us, or shall we branch between you and our people only now begun, widen to a final separation of interests? Can you afford it? When your several calls for men to enlist and go forth to fight the battles of our common country were made, our black citizens feeling secure that with a republican administration, the republican amendments to the Constitution of the United States would be jealously executed came promptly to the front. Few of the State Governors availed themselves of their offers, but as a rule promptly turned them down. Of those who did accept of them, not one, whether democrat or republican received them with any invidious distinction, but extended to them the same rights and privileges accorded to any other of their citizens.

Legions of so-called "immunes" were placed absolutely at your personal disposal Mr. President, and from you as a republican, sworn to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, placed in nomination for high office by black men's votes, and by their aid elected, from you came the ruling discriminating against us "on account of race color and previous condition," that no colored man should be given a position higher than a lieutenant in the six regiments set aside for negroes. Possibly a captain or two may have slipped through, but only as the exception to prove the rule. The democratic Governor of Virginia declared that he would not violate his oath of office, the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the negro, by departing in one iota of treatment from that accorded his white fellow citizens. Does not the contrast in action cause your cheeks to blush with shame? We are told that you positively deny the existence of such a rule, but the War Department officials just as positively assert that it exists, and the fact that such the unfavorable practice goes a long way ahead of any verbal denial. You cannot plead ignorance Mr. President, nor can the War Department plead that no worthy or capable persons applied, certainly not if compared with many others who have been appointed.

Now Mr. President, we are neither aggressive nor impatient, we have respectfully and firmly asked for recognition as citizen of a common country, nothing more. We want it.

You should bear in mind that the men assigned to the duty of organizing these troops are safe in their places for life. They care no more for you nor for your administration than the wind that blows. Some are finding rests for themselves and private, others are catering to prejudice with which they are in full sympathy and you are getting badly left. Call a halt now Mr. President, establish the practice of your departments upon the fine basis of equal and exact justice to all before it is too late or the day must come for unavailing regret. Democratic influential papers throughout the South are sternly arraigning the practice of the Administration in this respect and some democratic governors setting up object lessons of sharp contrast. They are playing good politics of course, and you are furnishing them with a clue to break your own back. Do not expect to close your eyes or mouths with any amount of protestations that you are doing all you can for us and that you are our friend. Must we believe that the great President of this great country has not as much control over his subordinates as has the Governors of a single State? That while they can treat us with justice you cannot, because your subordinates will not do as you say, but as they please? It is a terrible self-arrangement!

Once before one of your predecessors proclaimed himself the Moses who was to lead us to the Promised Land, but finally told us to "go to the people." That grand old man Frederick Douglass said very well Mr. President, we will go to the people. Shall we go again? Remember that we only ask simply justice and good faith. Mr. President, it was said of your Ohio predecessors that once sold out the republican party of the South to purchase his seat in the Presidential chair, and the other split the republican party in the North, and these alone made it possible for the first democratic President to occupy the White House since the war for the Union. We all hope from you better things than the establishment and recognition of the color line by the Government of the United States. It is simply horrible. The mistake was made when a self-constituted committee without a constituency, offered you the services of nine millions of negroes for the war. Mr. President, the conditions of thirty-five years ago do not obtain today. Throw down the bars, open up the positions and promotions, and the negro will flow into the army as a flood. Keep up the color line you have established and they will trickle in as now, only those driven by necessity to take a half loaf or be utterly without bread.

This is plain talk Mr. President, when a man is about to step off a precipice, it is no time to pick out fine phrases. "Faithful are the rewards of a friend." Take them all kindness as they are meant, for your own good as well as for ours.

You have no truer friend than,

THE BEE.

## NOT WANTED!

Fifteen Hundred Patriotic Negro

Immunes Ready, But Not Recognized.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

New Orleans, June 13, 1898.

Editor WASHINGTON BEE.—

In view of the fact that your valuable paper reaches the homes of thousands of Afro-Americans, and for the reason that at this time this city does not afford a secular race journal, I have selected THE BEE as the medium through which the following facts could be made known, which ought to effect the race throughout this land.

Pursuant to, and immediately after the issuance of the declaration of war by the President, the colored people, without standing on the order of being urged to action, feeling it more their duty to the Government than an act of expediency, held a mass meeting on the 22nd of April last, with more than 5,000 people in attendance, and adopted resolutions tendering their services to the Government for the common defense of the nation.

Steps were at once taken for the organization of a colored regiment, with this success, that ere a month had elapsed, 1,500 men enrolled their names, ten (10) companies organized, selected officers, all intelligent men, many of whom enjoyed considerable military training and experience.

With the passage of the "Immune Volunteer" bill, the leading colored men of this city persistently requested and appealed to the authorities for recognition of Louisiana in the acceptance of this regiment as one of the ten (10) provided for in the Immune bill. They were successful to the extent that Louisiana was designated wherein to recruit the 9th Volunteer regiment, and to facilitate the work it was expected that this regiment which was organized and already tendered would be accepted.

Col. Crane who was assigned to this State to take charge of recruiting a regiment, arrived in the city a short while since, when a committee representing the colored regiment called on him to learn under what conditions the regiment could be accepted. The colonel informed them that at that time he had no instructions and could not speak authoritatively. After the lapse of a few days the information was imparted that it was the policy of the War Department that only white captains would be placed in command of colored companies, and that he (Col. Crane) was instructed to recruit a regiment accordingly.

To go in under such conditions would necessarily bar the officers who had been chosen by the companies especially the captains, and to acquiesce was greatly at variance to the wishes of the colored people. Consequently, a meeting of the regiment together with the public was held on the 7th inst., the keynote of which was that colored companies should be allowed to have colored captains. This was the trend of all the speeches and met with a hearty approval from the vast throng which had assembled.

Such an order from the War Department is regarded here as an act of discrimination against one class of its citizens to the favor of another, and cannot see what plausible reason could be assigned for its existence.

While the ex-Confederate's disability through this war culminates in his ability, the Negro's ability through this war, results in his disability. The black man is as valorous, will fight as well and as long, will bare his breast to as many bullets, and face as many dangers as any other class of people. Then, why should this inequality obtain?

In the personnel of the regular army officers, lurks the rankest and most deep seated prejudice to the colored soldier's promotion, and if it must continue it can but result in utter abhorrence and contempt for those who are charged with the responsibilities and the direction of affairs of that branch of our Government, who lend their tacit approval to the prejudices and caprices of this army aristocracy, by the issuance of such orders that have for their purport and meaning, the expression: "Negro, so far may you come, and no farther." It is clearly visible now that there is no room at the top for the black man. Yet, this is a country whose presidents and statesmen have proclaimed that there is no distinction, and that its humblest citizen is permitted by his ability to reach its highest stations of trust and honor.

Spain, the very country of whose inhumanity we prate so much, is more generous and just to her black subjects and soldiers; and if this country would learn that "A man's a man for a' that," let her look to the conduct of such people toward their armies, as the French, the German and other nationalities that fortunately cannot lay such loud boasting and pretentious claims to Anglo-Saxon origin.

Judge Tourgee, the unfaltering friend of an oppressed people, has aptly said that this country is the "home of the coward and the land of the oppressed."

ED. BARNES

New Orleans, La.,  
2101 St. Andrew St

Mrs. Alice Strange Davis, has promised an evening of great pleasure to Washington musical public at the Temple next Wednesday evening. Miss Lula J. Brooks, Miss Lula Hamer and Mr. Stanton Wormley will have special parts. The Temple choir will sing. The members are Mrs. Lula J. Brooks, Mrs. Josie Ball, Miss Lula Hamer, Miss Louise Smith, Miss Jennette Williamson and Messrs. W. B. Hayson, W. Scott Brown and J. S. Simms.

#### SCHOOL OF PRINTING.

We would respectfully call our readers' attention to a new kind of labor that THE BEE has inaugurated at its office, 1109 I Street, N. W.—a School of Printing for colored youths. It is the intention of the management that any who may avail themselves of the advantages of this school, shall receive a complete practical training in the art of printing in all its branches. The instructions will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Harry Leonard, member of the Typographical Union of this city, and who is without doubt among the best all-round printers in the country. Our facilities will be augmented by an entire new printing outfit, including all the latest styles of type, job presses and galley press, which will give pupils a chance to be up-to-date in the trade. In this connection we would ask our patrons to send in their orders for job work of any kind, as we will now be able to fill all orders from the smallest taking card to the largest poster, and promise that our prices and work will compare favorably with those of any firm in the city.

Any young man desiring a trade will do well to write us for terms, etc., or call at this office and look over the establishment. The school will open on July 14th, and those desiring tuition will do well to inquire at once, as only a limited number can of necessity be accommodated. For information, terms, etc., Address, Harry Leonard, Manager Bee School of Printing.

Thanking you for past favors, and feeling a surety of your support in this new endeavor, we are yours,  
THE BEE.

#### COLORED IMMUNES.

News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.—  
June 16, 1898.—Col. J. P. Lee, U. S. A., told me tonight that he expected to go to Charlotte in a day or two, which place he has decided upon as his rendezvous for the negro immune regiment which he will command. The negroes will come from Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Col. Lee intended assembling his regiment in Raleigh, but says he was discouraged by Gov. Russell, through his adjutant general. He says Mayor Springs, of Charlotte, was very gracious. Col. Lee has let it be understood that he does not intend that negro officers shall mess with white officers.

During the examination of a negro named Roston, who will be captain of one of the companies, Roston said he would not expect to eat with the white officers or otherwise to have social equality. Roston was the first negro officer to be examined for negro companies.

No; Roston will not eat with white officers nor will he be given an appointment to carry soup for colored privates. He will not be captain—see.

#### WE ARE NOT BLIND.

The negro is told that he is not wanted as a colonel, but when we see a bicycle policeman elevated to a captaincy in the army with intelligent negroes under him as first and second lieutenants, his superior in every particular, we are of the opinion that it is about time for us to protest. The War Department would have the most refined and educated colored man, fully competent to command a regiment, to fill an inferior position. We are not blind.

It is hoped that the trustees will next year see that ample accommodations are secured for the graduation ceremonies of our schools. From all sources comes the complaint that the room at the Academy of Music was inadequate to the demands. The demonstration is a public one, and should be so arranged as to measurably satisfy the public.

#### FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, the new surgeon-in-chief of the Freedmen's Hospital has decided to remove Dr. D. H. Williams' sister, Alice, the matron; Mr. M. J. Brown the colored steward, and several others. Dr. Curtis claims many things that are not true. He has found no fault with the white woman Miss Ebersole, who has been bossing the negro help around the hospital, and even the colored matron. THE BEE will give full particulars next week. There are breakers ahead.